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The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

12 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1858, and is now in its one hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading, editorial, state, local and general news, well selected, interesting and valuable for the household and the business man. It is a valuable medium for advertising and is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALBONE LODGE No. 10, N. E. O. P., William H. Thomas, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Richard Gardner, President; Thomas Fieldhouse, Secretary; meets 2nd Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., James P. Beaumont, Chamberlain; Commander, Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett L. Gordon, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 777, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Tucker, Clerk; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday evenings of each month.

Local Matters.

Mercury Almanac for 1901.

The Mercury Almanac for 1901 is ready for distribution today. Those of our patrons who have seen it say that it is the handsomest ever issued from this office. On the front cover is a picture of the old stone mill (which it was thought advisable to perpetuate in a picture before the city of Providence removes the original to that city), and on the back cover is a view of the residence of Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt at Rough Point, showing a good bit of the rocky coastline of the south end of Rhode Island.

The almanac contains, besides the usual almanac features, meteorological phenomena, etc.—the location of fire alarm boxes, tide table for the year, a record of important events during 1900, and other valuable information. Among the advertisers are: Neil McLennan, tailor; James T. Wright, pharmacist; Gardner B. Reynolds Company, coal; George H. Carr, bookseller and stationer; George E. Vernon & Co., furniture; A. E. Burdard & Co., electrical contractors; Alex. N. Barker, lumber and hardware; J. K. McLennan, tailor; Charles M. Cole, drugs and medicines; F. B. Coggeshall, market; Sayer Brothers, groceries; Edward Griffith, bicycles and golf supplies; Armistead Hurley, painter and glazier; Charles Tisdall, market; W. F. Wyatt, fish market; S. S. Thompson, groceries; M. A. McCormick, contractor and builder; William Shepley, tin plate and sheet iron worker; E. L. Doucette & Co., stocks and bonds; J. D. Richardson & Co., the Brunswick cigar; Clarence A. Hammett, insurance.

Washington Commandery.

The Christmas observance by Washington Commandery was one of the most pleasing occasions that that organization has ever enjoyed. The programme was carried out as outlined in the MERCURY last week. The address of Superintendent Lull was received with warm applause and the singing by the select quartette was worthy of the highest praise.

The next night, Wednesday, witnessed a very large gathering of the order, when nine new members were received into the Commandery. At this meeting a testimonial, showing the respect and esteem in which Enn. Sir David Stevens, for many years the recorder, is held by the Commandery, was presented to that gentleman. He, although taken by surprise, responded very appropriately and feelingly. At the close of the business a collation was served in the chapter room.

Most of the new members taken in at this meeting came from the village of Wickford.

There was an interesting cross country golf match by the Manetuck Golf Club Christmas morning. A number of the enthusiasts started at the mill corner and played across the country to the ninth hole on the club links. Players were allowed to take any direction they pleased, the object being to hole out in the least number of strokes. There was quite a number of entries and the scores were better than many expected.

Better Train Facilities.

Petitions are being circulated and signed in the towns of Newport and Bristol counties and all places by the Warren and Bristol branch of the Consolidated road asking for better service on that branch. Although the petition is directed to the road and is a request to the management for improvement on this branch, it is understood that the movement is endorsed by the officials of this division who are willing to do what they can to accommodate the travelling public. The petition is therefore, in effect, to the city of Providence to allow the road to make such arrangements in that city as to permit of its cars reaching the Union Station.

When the electric cars were installed on the Warren and Bristol branch it was believed that the troubles of the travelling public, as far as terminal facilities go, were at an end, but experience proved that the big cars of that line and the tracks and wires of the Union street railway were not adapted to each other. There appears to be no immediate possibility of action on the part of either the Consolidated nor the Union railway, and, if such action looking to better fitting of cars and rails were taken, the narrow crooked streets of the eastern part of the city would not be conducive to rapid transit. Consequently, the matter is in statu quo. The cars of the Warren and Bristol Branch still run into the India street station and passengers are obliged to change cars to reach the heart of the city, and even then the trip is often accompanied by vexatious delays.

Many plans have been proposed for relief, among them the erection of an elevated road to Exchange Place. Just what will be done is not decided upon, but the petitions will undoubtedly tend to persuade the city of Providence to consider the needs of the consolidated at the Providence end of the Warren and Bristol Branch.

The petitions which are being circulated are worded as follows:

December 26, 1900.
To the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

The undersigned, residents of Newport, desire to call your attention to the utter lack of suitable terminal facilities in the city of Providence for the Bristol and Fall River branch of your railroad, and to urge upon you the necessity of providing for your patrons some speedy relief from the present intolerable condition of things. The residents of the towns and cities along this line of your road to the city of Newport are much more apparent by a comparison of its terminal facilities in Providence with the terminal facilities in Providence of those portions of your road running north, west and south of the city. The tendency in all large cities is toward centralization of railroad terminals, but, in this case, the entire traveling population of south-eastern Rhode Island, together with the city of Fall River and its surrounding country, is landed in the lower end of the city of Providence, and left to find its way to the center of the city, or to your Union Station, as best it may.

We realize that you have been making an unsuccessful attempt to provide a quicker and cleaner service upon that branch by the introduction of "electrics," but, even if successful, we tell you that this will avail the patrons of your road but little unless they are brought directly into the center of the city of Providence, as seems to be their right. If the conditions are such that you cannot use the streets of the city of Providence to connect this branch with your Union Station, we suggest that you build an elevated structure for this purpose, so that your trains may be run without delay and with a proper degree of regularity. No one knows better than you that your patrons are fairly entitled to relief of this character, and we therefore demand that immediate action be taken by you to bring the Bristol and Fall River branch of your railroad directly into the Union Station in Providence.

Recent Deaths.

Buchanan Winthrop.

One of Newport's well known summer residents passed away on Tuesday when Buchanan Winthrop died at his home in New York as the result of an operation for appendicitis. He was 59 years of age. His illness was of brief duration, the disease being located Saturday night. An operation was performed by two of the leading surgeons of the country, but the patient failed to recover.

Buchanan Winthrop was a direct descendant of Governor John Winthrop, of Massachusetts. He was a graduate of Yale and of Columbia Law School. He was a member of all the best clubs of New York and Newport and was president of the Newport Golf Club. He had spent his summers in this city for many years and was one of the leaders of social life.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Adeline C. Pierson, to Mr. Edward W. Scott, Jr., in New York, January 9th.

Dr. H. G. McKee is entertaining his sister, Mrs. M. E. McKee, she having just returned from Europe.

Mr. Fish Wins.

Stayesant Fish wins his suit against the city of Newport to receive the amount alleged to have been illegally assessed and collected from his estate in taxes by the city of Newport. This case has been in the courts for some years in different forms, the first action having been a request for an injunction restraining the tax collector from enforcing payment of the tax. The court in that case held that the petitioner had redress in a suit at equity, hence the injunction was not granted. The tax was then paid and Mr. Fish instituted a suit against John S. Coggeshall, city treasurer, to recover the amount.

The decision was handed down by the supreme court on Friday of last week and was as follows:

Per Curiam, Gen. Laws, cap. 45, § 4, provides that taxes on real estate shall be assessed to the owner.
Feb. 28, 1898, a tax on real estate in Newport was assessed against the plaintiff, which he paid under protest, and he now seeks to recover back the amount so paid.

At the time of the assessment the plaintiff was not the owner of the land in question. He had agreed orally to purchase it at a price named, but he did not pay for it until March 14th, 1898, when the deed was delivered to him. The defendant claims that the plaintiff was the equitable owner at the time of the assessment, because of the contract and the fact that he had taken possession of the property. This latter assertion is not established as a fact by the evidence. The plaintiff was first notified of the assessment of his offer for the land on March 18, 1898, while he was in Mississippi, and he at once forwarded a check for the purchase money. With no enforceable contract and no authority to enter, he cannot be regarded as an equitable owner prior to that time. See McKee v. McCordell 22 R. I. 71. He was not liable for the tax when it was assessed and is entitled to recover it back.

Case remitted to the District Court of the First Judicial District with direction to enter judgment for the plaintiff for \$178.41, and costs.

Wedding Bells.

Gladding-Spooner.

Miss Rachel Spooner, daughter of Mrs. Mary Spooner, was united in marriage to Mr. Robert Nicholas Gladding, at the home of the bride's mother on Charles street Tuesday evening. Rev. T. E. Chandler, of the First M. E. Church, performed the ceremony in the presence of relatives and intimate friends.

The bride was dressed in light grey, trimmed with lace. After the ceremony a reception followed, and a large number attended. The presents were very pretty and also useful.

Lawton-Hill.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the First Baptist Parsonage, Spring street, Monday evening, the Rev. B. G. Boardman officiating. The contracting parties were Miss Bessie Carr Hill, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hill, and Mr. Herbert Cozens Lawton. The bridesmaid was Miss Elizabeth B. Oxx, of Jamestown, an aunt of the bride. The duties of best man were performed by Mr. Robert E. Nelson, of Jamestown. A short reception followed. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton will reside at 28 Poplar street.

An Enjoyable Occasion.

The annual Christmas tree and entertainment, given by Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Kirwin, was held at their residence on South Baptist street Wednesday evening and proved to be one of the most enjoyable ever given by them. The occasion was a family gathering, with a few intimate friends, numbering in all about thirty.

The tree was lighted with an abundance of candles and was prettily decorated with fancy ornaments and the numerous gifts. The children present made merry as they received their gifts, and this added much to the evening's festivities. Santa Claus had remembered every one present, from the oldest to the youngest—and all hearts were made glad. The prize "pig" was drawn by Master Joseph Kirwin, and afforded great sport for all. Refreshments were served and an hour or more was spent in a social way.

Commander L. C. Logan, U. S. N., who was formerly executive officer of the training station, will be connected with the coal station board which will have charge of the construction of the coal station at Portsmouth Grove.

Mr. A. G. McCullough, of Gilbertsville, N. Y., and Mr. William McCullough, formerly of this city, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Williams the past week.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt remembered the Western Union messengers on Christmas with generous gifts.

Lieutenant and Mrs. William G. Miller spent Christmas with relatives in Baltimore.

Christmas Festivities.

Christmas trees and the various Sunday school festivities of many of the churches were held Thursday evening. Santa Claus made his appearance in several places at once, and wherever seen delighted the minds of the little ones.

At the First Presbyterian Church the exercises were held in the audience room, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. Two large Christmas trees stood on the platform and a temporary bridge was erected. The pastor, Rev. Geo. Whitefield Mead, was very agreeably surprised by the presentation to him of a gold watch from the members of the congregation. The size of the package gave little indication of the nature of its contents. The programme for the entertainment comprised songs by the members of the Sunday school and recitations by various scholars. At the close of the exercises Santa Claus distributed the presents from the trees, making many children happy.

The Sabbath school room of the First M. E. Church was decorated in festive fashion for the Christmas festivities. The Christmas tree on the platform was the cynosure of the eyes of the little ones and when the presents were distributed by the committee their joy was unbounded. A programme, consisting of songs and recitations, was rendered and Rev. Thomas E. Chandler, pastor of the church, made a brief address.

At the Zabiskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, the exercises opened at 7 o'clock with verses and carols, after which the rector, Rev. C. F. Beattie addressed a few remarks to the members of the Sunday school. A Christmas tree had been erected in the Guild Hall and when the children had arrived there the gifts were distributed.

More or less "wild" animals were on a rampage in the Sunday school room of the United Congregational Church Thursday afternoon and their language was so ornate that it was thought advisable to perpetuate them in the photographs. The appearance of Santa Claus, following the opening photograph concert, was the signal for all the children to be on the qui vive. The distribution of presents followed and the wild animals came later.

The Christmas tree at the Central Baptist Church was erected in the Sunday school room. It was large and bore much fruit. A tableau was given and gifts were distributed by Santa Claus. Refreshments were served.

At the Second Baptist Church Santa Claus had an escort of Brownies who performed a very creditable drill. Well filled stockings were distributed among the scholars and there was a programme of exercises consisting of songs and recitations by the members of the Sunday school.

St. George's Sunday School held their Christmas tree and entertainment Thursday evening, and there was a large gathering present; not only of teachers and scholars of the Sunday School, but also members of the church. The evening was one long to be remembered by all who were present.

The Sunday School of the Thames Street M. E. Church held their Christmas exercises Wednesday evening, when an interesting programme, consisting of songs, readings and recitations, was rendered. A very pleasing feature of the occasion was the presenting to the pastor, Rev. C. H. Smith, of a purse containing \$25 in gold, Capt. Frow B. Garret making the presentation speech. Suitable gifts were distributed among the members of the Sunday School.

A Punch and Judy show followed by a cantata "The Christmas Crusade" opened the Christmas entertainment in Trinity Guild Hall Wednesday evening. The cantata was given by members of the Sunday school. Santa Claus distributed boxes of candy with a liberal hand, and after the completion of the programme dancing was in order.

The Sunday School of the First Baptist Church found that modern science had revolutionized Santa Claus, or rather produced a new one with the attributes of the old. The old and the new were both on hand Wednesday evening and distributed gifts among the children. There were also addresses by Rev. Braver G. Boardman, pastor of the church, and Mr. W. O. Glazier, superintendent of the Sunday School.

There was an interesting programme of exercises at the Union Congregational Church on Wednesday evening. After the programme was completed the Christmas gifts were distributed among the children. Refreshments were served and a general good time was enjoyed.

The Vanderbilt stables are being filled with horses and carriages for the use of the guests at the Vanderbilt French wedding.

The Electric Road Extension.

When the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company made application to the city council recently for a franchise to extend its tracks down Broadway and Washington square, the permission was granted with the provision that work should be begun within five days and completed within thirty days. There was a further condition that the cars of the island road should stop to take or leave passengers within the city. When the road declined to comply with these conditions it was at once reported that the reason was because of this condition regarding stops in the city limit.

It can be positively stated that such is not the case. The road is ready and willing to comply with these conditions, although it would have preferred the franchise without them. The real reason for not constructing the extension, however, was that it could not be done within the time specified. The management did not receive notice until the franchise had been granted until the five days allowed for beginning the work had almost expired, giving the road practically no leeway before beginning. Then the manufacturers of the rails will not accept an order for frogs, switches, etc., for delivery in less than six weeks' time at the very least. As the franchise called for the work to be completed in thirty days, it can be seen that it was an impossibility to comply with the council's requirements.

The Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company is willing to build the road along the street suggested and is willing to stop for passengers within the city, but it is unable to do the impossible by constructing such a road within the time specified when the franchise was given.

For Rivers and Harbors.

The bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors, as completed by the House committee, carries appropriations for a number of projects in this locality, among them the following: Providence river and harbor, \$75,000; Newport harbor, \$39,200; Harbor of Refuge, Block Island, \$2,500; Great Salt Pond, Block Island, \$2,500; Sakonnet harbor, \$10,000; Pawtucket river, \$28,500; Pawcatuck river, \$15,000; Green Jacket Shoal, \$8,000. No appropriation was made for continuing the work on the breakwater at the Point Judith harbor of refuge, for which \$75,000 was asked.

Railroad Changes.

Commencing Monday next a few slight changes will be made in the running time of trains between Newport and Boston. There will be no change in time of departure of trains from here, but the trains leaving Newport at 7, 11 and 3, are due to arrive in Boston six minutes earlier, that is at 9:12, 1:12 and 5:12 instead of 9:18, 1:18 and 5:18. Returning, the trains heretofore leaving Boston for Newport at 8:42, 12:42 and 3:12 will hereafter leave at 8:18, 12:48 and 4:48. These changes will shorten the running time between Newport and Boston six minutes.

Mr. Abram A. Brown of Middletown was the victim of a serious assault last Monday afternoon. A Portuguese laborer in his employ struck him over the head and arm with a heavy stick, breaking his arm and inflicting severe contusions on his head. The assailant escaped and Mr. Brown had his injuries dressed in this city. He is getting along as comfortably as could be expected.

The Long wharf commission will make a partial report to the City Council at its meeting on Thursday evening next. The commission has adopted a plan as a base for consideration which contemplates condemnation of the buildings and land on the South side of the wharf leaving the north side intact.

Thursday evening the members of the Newport County Club presented their steward, Mr. Dennis Owens, with several Christmas remembrances, one being \$50 in money. His assistant was also kindly remembered by the club.

Mrs. Rowland S. Langley met with a painful accident the past week by falling in her back porch. Although she received no serious injuries, yet she was badly bruised and received a severe shaking up.

Mr. William H. Underwood, of Division street, has been confined to his home by illness the past week, but is slowly improving.

Mr. Joseph W. Aylesworth, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is spending his Christmas vacation with his parents in this city.

There were few attractions outside the homes on Christmas Day. The day was passed very quietly in this city.

Middletown.

At the annual meeting of Aquidneck Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, held at the Middletown town hall on Thursday evening, the third and fourth congressional man conferred on one candidate. The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

Worthy Master—Charles H. Ward.
Overseer—William Clarence Peckham.
Lecturer—Mrs. William Clarence Peckham.
Steward—Nathaniel L. Champlin, Jr.
Assistant Steward—Henry R. Peckham.
Chaplain—Mrs. Robert Patterson.
Treasurer—Henry C. Sherman.
Secretary—Lewis H. Manchester.
Gate Keeper—James Coggeshall.
Clerk—Joseph Campbell.
Flower—Elizabeth M. Peckham.
Pomona—Mrs. John H. Anthony.
Lady Acolyte—Mrs. E. Marion Peckham.

Election of Officers.

Court Friends of Foresters of America.

Chief Ranger—Fred S. Franco.
Sub Chief Ranger—Dennis W. Maher.
Treasurer—James G. Golder.
Financial Secretary—William J. Christians.
Recording Secretary—George W. Callahan.
Senior Woodward—Henry R. Peckham.
Junior Woodward—James Shea.
Senior Beadle—Thomas Egan.
Junior Beadle—John Holbrook.
Organist—A. A. Kierley.
Trustee for Three Years—N. E. Dwyer.
Physician—Dr. E. V. Murphy.
Druggist—Frank L. Powell.

Our Lady of the Isle Council, C. B. L.

Chancellor—Mary A. Conroy.
President—Mary Williams.
Vice President—Mary J. Elwin.
Treasurer—Ellen M. Smith.
Collector—Mary E. Sullivan.
Secretary—Janet E. Keefe.
Maries—Mrs. Spencer.
Guard—Mary F. Kinsella.
Chaplain—Rev. William H. Meenan.
Physician—Dr. E. V. Murphy.
Trustee—Dr. T. Martin, Julia A. Burke and Ellen H. Reagan.

Aquidneck Encampment No. 5, I. O. O. F.

Chief Patriarch—Robert Patterson.
High Priest—George W. Wright.
Senior Warden—John W. Spangler.
Recording Sec'y—Perry H. Dawley.
Treasurer—Frank G. Scott.
Financial Sec'y—Allen C. Griffith.
Junior Warden—Frank W. Pearson.
Trustees—John T. Delano, Joseph B. Pike, Samuel S. Reed.
Chief Captain—William H. Wilcox.
The installation will take place on the evening of January 1, 1901, by District Deputy Grand Patriarch George T. Lewis.

The Italian Brotherhood Benefit Society.

President—Donato Russo.
Vice President—Remigio Pasqualelli.
Treasurer—Angelo G. Scatena.
Secretary—John P. Pinto.
Trustees—Donato M. Russo, A. Federella, P. Guerrieri.
Committee—Integria, V. Rauggieri, G. Russo, R. Pasqualelli.
King Beaters—N. Guglietta, E. Funnelli.
Guard—F. Scorpola.

Weenat Shashit Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men.

Sachem—Frank N. Fullerton.
Sagamore—William T. Henderson.
Junior Sagamore—George W. Albro.
Chief of Records—Frank G. Scott.
Keeper of Wampum—Robert H. McFatech.
Collector of Wampum—Harry M. Peabody.
Trustee for Three Years—John S. Gilford.
Keeper of Paraphernalia—Hugh O. Williams.

Canonchet Lodge, No. 2459, G. W. O. of O. F.

Chaplain—A. Harley.
P. S. E. O. Jackson.
Treasurer—J. Morrow.
Marshal—E. Reed.
Advocate—J. Majors.
S. G. H. A. Williams.
S. G. H. A. Allen.
P. W. F. J. Majors.
N. F. H. F. Brown.
L. S. H. F. Brooks.
Standard Bearer—H. F. Johnson.
Warden—H. A. Francis.
L. G. E. Reed.
Hall Committee—S. Norris, chairman; J. Morrow, E. Brooks.
Janitor—J. Morrow.

At midnight on Monday night next a new century dawns. The first day of January of the year 1901 will usher in the twentieth century. The nineteenth century has witnessed a tremendous progress of civilization along every line. Modern discoveries and inventions have completely revolutionized travel and communication, and consequently methods and habits of life have changed accordingly. Electricity, gas, coal, steam, and hundreds of commodities that are regarded as necessities today were undiscovered or undeveloped a hundred years ago. It is reasonable to expect that the civilization of the twentieth century will develop along the lines of the nineteenth. Today the MERCURY extends its readers the very best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Department Commander Walter A. Read paid his annual visit to Gen. G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., Thursday evening. He was accompanied by several members of his staff. Commander William O. Milne presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers. Their were addresses by Dept. Commander Read, Past Dept. Commander Ballou, Rev. Henry Morgan Stone and several others. Music was furnished and refreshments were served. The evening proved a most enjoyable one.

It is reported that there is to be considerable change among the high officials of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., after the first of January. But what that change is to be no outsider knows at present.

Training ship Monongahela has sailed for the West Indies with a large crew of apprentices from the training station.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hopkins, of Fall River, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hopkins in this city.

Mr. Elmer Leonard, son of Mr. George W. Leonard, is spending the holidays in Newport with his parents.

Miss Elizabeth G. Nuss is spending a few days with friends in Waterbury, Conn.

A Girl With Grip

Will "go" until she drops, and think she's doing rather a fine thing. Very often the future shows her that she was laying the foundation for years of unhappiness. When the back aches, when there is irregularity or any other womanly ailment, then the first duty a woman owes to herself is to find a cure for her ailments.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in cases of womanly disease will insure a prompt restoration to sound health. It regulates the periods, stops unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free of charge. All correspondence absolutely private and confidential. In his thirty years and over of medical practice Dr. Pierce, assisted by his staff of nearly a score of physicians, has treated and cured more than half a million women. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I will drop you a few lines today to let you know that I am feeling well now. I feel like a new woman. I took several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have no headache now, and no more pain in my side; no bearing-down pain any more. I think that there is no medicine like Dr. Pierce's medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

196 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Artistic Beauty

and Permanence

are the desirable qualities combined in our

"Mezzo-Tints."

We have a large collection on exhibition at the Studio, and invite you to call and see them. Particular attention paid to children's portraits.

F. H. CHILD,

212 THAMES STREET.

PROV. BLANK BOOK MAN'Y

REAR OF POST OFFICE.

37 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET, PROVIDENCE.

Blank Books, wholesale or retail, on hand or made to any desired pattern. Book Binding, Paper Folding, Color Glazing, and Lettering. Machine Lettering and Paper Cutting. H. M. CUMMIS & CO., Binders to the State.

WATER.

ALL PERSONS, desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

WM. S. STODEN, Treasurer.

GOLDRECK'S

Diastatic Extract of Malt.

"This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase, and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat."

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or indigestion), Nervous Exhaustion, Anemia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Strengthen Stomach it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Directions—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

Sold by J. W. SHEPHERD,

18 and 20 Kinsley's Wharf, Newport, R. I.

J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect and Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

Shop 68 BIBLE. Office 70 Pelham St.

P. O. Box 161. Residence 100 Church St.

Christmas Presents.

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS AND

SLIPPERS.

EXAMINE OUR LARGESTOCK.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Rebman. There isn't room here to swing a cat.

Mrs. Rebman. Then we won't have a cat.—Brooklyn Life.

Women's Dep't.

The Higher Education of Women.

After having been debated for fifty years, the higher education of women is still a current question. It was the first topic for discussion at the fourteenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, which was held in Philadelphia Nov. 30 and Dec. 1. This convention was attended by over five hundred presidents, principals and teachers, representing nearly two hundred colleges, preparatory schools, and high schools in six States and Washington, D. C., for the purpose of considering educational problems.

The old and hotly-contested questions whether women are physically and mentally able to acquire the higher education, and whether higher education will "unsex" women, are obsolete. They have been settled, not by force of argument, but by the number and quality of the women who have won the highest college degrees. That women have taken and will continue to take higher education is an established fact. The new question raised, the question which was considered by the convention at Philadelphia, was, "Should the Higher Education of Women Differ from that of Men?"

The first paper was presented by President Martha Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College, who is, in herself, a visible and indisputable refutation of all the objections raised against higher education for women. As reported in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, President Thomas began by stating the subject in a way that would prevent a misunderstanding of it. She said:

Higher education means any education above the high school grade; that is, the education given in the technical school and professional school as well as in the college. In regard to technical and professional education there should, it seems to me, be little if any difference of opinion. While one might dispute as to whether or not it is desirable for a college course to precede and be presupposed in the course of a technical or professional school, it could hardly be held that men students of law, medicine, or architecture, for example, should be college bred, while women students in those subjects should not be college bred. Sex cannot affect the question of the best preliminary preparation for professional and technical study. Once granted that women are to compete with men for self-support in certain professions, the question is simply reduced to what is the best obtainable training for the student, whether man or woman? A serious discussion cannot be treated successfully by a woman physician in one way and by a man in another way; and so in law, architecture, agriculture, electricity, bridge-building, and in all mechanic arts and technical sciences, the effort must be to enable men and women students to attain the highest possible proficiency in their chosen professions. If men's preparation is better, women who are less well prepared will be left behind in the race. If women's is better, men will suffer in competition with women. Whatever is best in medical training for men will be best in medical training for women and vice versa.

Putting aside various questions as side issues, President Thomas said that she thought that the burden of proof is with those who believe that the college education of men and women should differ.

For thirty years it has been nearly as possible the same, with brilliantly satisfactory results so far as concerns women. College-bred women have made efficient housekeepers and wives as well as mothers. Their success as teachers has been so astonishingly great that they are already driving non-college-bred teachers out of the field. There is, in short, not a word to be said against the success and efficiency and healthfulness of women educated by men's curriculum. Whenever men and women study together, women are found to stand the strain better than men, and they study on the whole more easily, and obtain a slightly higher level of academic proficiency. There is no proof that a modified curriculum would be satisfactory to women, and there is evidence that, wherever it has been tried, it is not satisfactory to women.

Undoubtedly the life of most women, after leaving college, will differ from that of men. About one-half will marry. In a rather delicate fashion, choosing carefully, and, on the whole, living happily a life of comparative leisure, not of self-support; about one-third will become professional teachers, probably for life; and the greater part of the remainder will lead useful and helpful lives as unmarried women of leisure. And just because this is so, because after leaving college only one-third, and that of the peculiarly limited profession of teaching, are to get the wider training of gifts that educated men engaged in business and in professions get all their lives through, women ought, while in college, to have the broadest possible education. This college education should not differ from men's, not only because there is, I believe, but one best education, but because men and women are to live and work together as comrades and dear friends and married lovers, and because their effectiveness and happiness and the welfare of the generation to come after them will be vastly increased if their college education has given them the same intellectual training and the same scholarly and moral ideals.

Commercial Schools for Girls.

Japan has started commercial schools for the training of women clerks, and one of the largest railway companies in Nippon has announced that after a certain date only women will be employed in the clerical department.

"The advanced principles of government adopted in New Zealand," said John Watson, at the Albany Hotel in Denver the other day, "may not be adapted to a country of the size of the United States, but that is a matter of time and experience to decide. The first thing necessary is to give the women the ballot. Then the other reforms will follow as a natural sequence."

Emperor William, of Germany, has given 50,000 marks toward a model home school to be built in a suburb of Berlin, where 2,000 girls will be taught bookkeeping, photography, house-keeping and other trades.

"Your friend (Groom) boasts that his wife is college bred. What's meant by college bred, anyway?"

"Mellie it's the stuff they fill to make at 'rekin' school."—Philadelphia Press.

Smith—Just read a story about a bank burglar who is becoming ossified in jail.

Jones—He must be a hardened criminal.—Yonkers Herald.

Found in the Philippines.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.)

They had been sitting about him, the night this opinion was announced, in the parlor of the suite of rooms the Primes had taken. Billy Gray had gone with his father to the club, Shatto had been hanging about in the agencies of an Englishman's first love. Gov. disappeared a moment and came back with tickets for the Columbia, bidding Mildred get her hat and gloves at once, and whispering to Shatto that he had a seat for him. As the little mantel clock struck eight Amy Lawrence, lifting up her eyes from the book she was trying hard to believe she meant to read, saw that Armstrong was rising from his easy chair, and, springing to his side, laying her white hand on his arm, she faltered: "Oh, please! You know the stipulation was that you were not to sit."

But then her heart began to flutter uncontrollably. The blood went surging to her brows, for all of a sudden, as through impulse irresistible, her hand was seized in his—in both of his. In fact—and the deep voice that had pleaded at her breast for the cause of Billy Gray was now, in impetuous flow of words that fell upon her ears like some strain of thrilling music, pleading at last his own. Ever since that day in the radiant sunshine of the park she had learned to look up to him as a tower of strength, a man of mark among his fellows, a man to be honored and obeyed. Ever since that night at the Palace, when she saw his glowing eyes fixed intently upon her, and knew that he was following her every move, she had begun to realize the depth of his interest in her. Ever since that day when the China slipped from her moorings, with Wilkie Garrison singling him out for lavish farewell favors, she had wondered why it so annoyed and stung her. Ever since that day she read the list of killed and wounded in the first fierce battling with the "insurgents" she knew it was the right of his name, not Billy Gray's, that made her for the moment faint and dizzy and taught her the need of greater self-control. Ever since that moonlit night upon the Marsden's lawn, when her heart leaped at the sudden sound of his voice, she had realized what his coming meant to her, and ever since that breezy day upon the broad Pacific, with the sailors' songs of Land, ho! ringing from the bows, and he, her wounded soldier, had sprung to shield her from the crash of Shatto's hapless stumble, and the deck was stained with the precious blood from that soldier's reopened wound, she had longed to hear him say the words that alone could unlock the gates of maidenly reserve and let her tell him—tell him with glad and grateful heart that the love he bore her was answered by her own. Drowning over him only one minute, her lips half parted, her eyes still veiled, her heart throbbing loud and fast, with sudden movement she threw herself upon her knees at the side of the low chair, and her burning face, ever so lightly, was buried in the dark blue sleeve above that blessed wound.

THE END.

WICKED-LOOKING WEAPON.

Description of the Mauser Pistol That Is to Be Used by United States Cavalrymen.

"The new Mauser pistol, with which our cavalry is about to be armed, is a horrible looking piece of machinery," said an esthetic sportsman the other day. "It doesn't resemble a firearm at all, but looks like some strange scientific instrument, such as one might see in a laboratory. Imagine a cigar box, japanned black, with a handle at one end and a short tube at the other, and there you have it. The box contains the mechanism and the tube spouts bullets. The cavalryman of the past was a dashing figure. He wore a steel cuirass and a helmet with nodding plumes, and while he carried a brace of pistols in his holsters, his real weapon was his trusty saber. Do you remember the splendid fellows who are galloping past Napoleon in Meissonier's '1807'? Since then science has gradually sucked all the poetry out of war and the Mauser pistol is the last work of brutal utilitarianism. The cavalryman of the future will carry nothing but a small black walnut box, and will closely resemble a surgeon going out to operate for appendicitis. When he gets to the right spot, designated by the engineer corps, he will dismount, open the box, take out his hideous Mauser machine, hook the case to one end, so as to form a shoulder rest, spray a few quarts of projectiles in a given direction and go home again to rest after the fatigue of the fray. If the calculations of the range finder are all right his bullets perforate somebody a mile away. That will be war in a mode. In some respects it is a great improvement on the old style, but it will inspire no poets. Imagine Tenneyson writing the 'Charge of the Light Brigade' about a cavalry regiment armed with Mauser automatics."—Chicago Chronicle.

Entitled to More Sadness. Casey—It was very much shocked and pained to hear of Clarence's sudden death. He owed me tin clats.

Castigan—Faith, sure beavemint was nothing like moine. He owed me twenty-felve.—Judge.

Forethought. "Haden't we better burn all our love letters, Ethel?"

"Oh, no, Herbert; maybe after we've been married awhile we'll get dull some evening and want something funny to read."—Indianapolis Journal.

No Wonder. Ethel—Maud has been trying to learn to ride a bicycle for four weeks now.

Penelope—Is her instructor stupid? "No—has a sense."—N. Y. World.

Accounted For. Edith—They say he is independently rich.

Ethel—Ah! Then he must be a bachelor.—Puck.

Strength of the Golden Eagle. The golden eagle has great strength. It lifts and carries off with ease a weight of 80 pounds.—Chicago Chronicle.

RECORD OF 1900

Review of the Chief Events of the Year.

END OF THE CENTURY.

Diary of the South African War and the Startling Events in China—Destruction by Fire, Storms and Accidents—Personal, Political and Miscellaneous Items—A Classified Summary.

The year 1900 closed a century of marvelous material development and striking social and political changes. During the last 100 years the principle of republican government has been firmly established and the liberties of people living under monarchical rule enlarged by the increase of power in the hands of representatives. By the aid of steam and electricity the civilized nations of the earth have been brought into close communication, with the result that social progress has been well nigh universal.

At the close of the nineteenth century the United States ranks second among the great world powers in point of population, whereas in 1800 it held the eighth place and was at the bottom of the list. The progress of the states in commerce, industry, education and social advancement has been extraordinary.

FIRES.

1. The Mercantile and Farmers' warehouse burned at Birmingham; loss, \$400,000.
2. The dwelling of Joseph E. Pulitzer, editor of the New York World, burned in New York; loss, \$300,000.
3. A \$100,000 fire at the F. M. Davis iron works in Denver.
4. 13 blocks of dwellings and a famous church burned at Honolulu; 1,600 people made homeless.

REBELLION.

1. Fire caused a loss of nearly \$500,000 by the destruction of two stores at Youngstown, O. At Little Rock the Dickinson Arms Co. burned out, with a loss of \$100,000.
2. An entire block of business buildings burned at Dayton, O.; loss, \$500,000.
3. Three blocks in the retail district of St. Louis partially destroyed by fire; loss about \$1,000,000.
4. A \$250,000 blaze at Little Rock.
5. Loss of \$250,000 by the burning of a wooden ware plant at Escalante, Mich.
6. Pittsburgh Glass Co.'s works damaged to the extent of \$200,000 by fire.
7. \$500,000 loss by the burning of the Novelty Straw works, Philadelphia.
8. The Metropolitan hotel and a business block burned at Birmingham, Ala.; loss, \$100,000.
9. The Masonic temple and other properties burned at London, Ont.; loss nearly \$2,000,000.
10. A \$300,000 fire at Alcatraz, a suburb of Chicago, Ill.
11. A department store and other properties burned at Newark, N. J.; loss, \$500,000.

MAJOR.

1. A \$100,000 fire in the business district of Youngstown, O.
2. Loss of \$300,000 by the burning of Shoneman's dry goods store in Philadelphia.
3. 10 buildings burned at Lead, S. D.; loss, \$200,000.
4. The famous Theatre Francaise burned in Paris.
5. Loss of \$150,000 by fire at Omaha.
6. The county courthouse burned at Clarksville, Tenn.; loss, \$125,000.
7. Dayton, Ill., suffered a loss of \$150,000 by fire.

MAJOR.

1. A clothing manufactory burned at Indianapolis; loss, \$160,000.
2. Fire destroyed a tobacco warehouse at Miami-Luz, O.; loss, \$150,000.
3. The Mohawk Valley hotel and Opera House block burned at Mohawk, N. Y.; loss, \$100,000.
4. Cotton compress burned at Port Gibson, Miss.; loss, \$100,000.
5. Plumes damaged Moore's wire factory in Philadelphia; loss, \$30,000.
6. Clifton Liberal institute burned at Fort Plain, N. Y.; loss, \$100,000.
7. The Columbia theater burned in Chicago; loss nearly \$200,000.

MAJOR.

1. A \$500,000 fire at Newport, Ark.
2. A \$100,000 fire at Orange, N. Y.
3. Convention hall, the intended meeting place for the national Democratic convention, and other buildings burned in Kansas City; loss, \$100,000.
4. The physical laboratory of Lehigh university, at Bethlehem, Pa.; loss, \$300,000.
5. A \$300,000 fire at Buffalo, N. Y.
6. Horne & Co.'s dry goods store burned in Pittsburgh; loss, \$500,000.
7. Fire swept over 3 acres of ground in Brooklyn, destroying stables, lumber yards and factories; loss, \$500,000.
8. Fire destroyed 2,000 buildings and \$15,000,000 worth of property at Ottawa and Hull, Canada.

MAJOR.

1. A \$1,000,000 fire on the Mallory line pier in New York city.
2. Loss of \$500,000 by the burning of the piers and sheds of the Army Storage Co. at Consolidated Hook, New York harbor.
3. Furniture factory and 40 houses burned at Atlanta; loss, \$130,000.
4. A \$120,000 fire in the central portion of Cambridge, N. J.
5. Fire destroyed a large portion of the business center of Greenwich, Conn.; loss, \$100,000.

MAJOR.

1. The docks of the North German Lloyd and the ocean steamers Suez, Bremen and Main burned; deaths, 32; property loss, \$10,000,000.
2. Principal business portion of Prescott, A. T., burned; loss over \$1,000,000.
3. A \$100,000 fire at Newcastle, Cal.

MAJOR.

1. Fire destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property in the lumber district of Ashland, Wis.
2. The Kelly A. Manufacturing Co.'s plant at Alexandria, Ind., destroyed by fire; loss, \$80,000.
3. Narragansett Pier swept by flames; loss over \$400,000.
4. Disastrous fire at Spring Lake, N. J.; loss, \$350,000.
5. Nunda, Ill., wiped out by fire.

MAJOR.

1. Port Limón, Costa Rica, nearly destroyed by fire; loss at least \$2,000,000.
2. Hiram & Co.'s packing house burned at St. Paul; loss, \$450,000; 4 firemen killed and many injured.
3. Fire and explosion destroyed Tarrant & Co.'s drug warehouse in New York; 43 people killed and missing and over 100 injured; property loss about \$1,800,000.

MAJOR.

1. The Press-Buckley-Express, a very old newspaper, burned out at Albany; loss, \$15,000.
2. Biloxi, Miss., swept by fire; 7,000 people made homeless and \$300,000 worth of property destroyed, including 30 buildings.
3. The car barns of the Norfolk (Va.) Street Railway Co. burned; loss, \$150,000.
4. 6 burned to death and many injured, 5 fatally, in a fire at the Gifford House, Poplar Bluffs, Mo.
5. The Virginia College for Young Women at Roanoke, Va., burned.
6. The business section of Phillips, W. Va., swept by fire; loss nearly \$1,000,000.
7. 5 deaths in burning of the McConnel House at Covington, Pa.

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Incandescent and Arc Lamp
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Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by
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RECORD OF 1900.
CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.

20. Gen. Knox's force engaged the Boers under De Wet on Natal river.
21. The British forces Gen. Smith-Dorrien engaged the Boers under De Wet on Natal river, near Kragoedich, and captured 8 guns; the Boers lost 23 killed, 50 wounded and 190 captured.
22. Boers captured Deventer, Orange Free State, taking 2 guns and 400 prisoners.
23. Gen. De Wet, with 5,000 Boers, attacked and partially destroyed a British convoy between Pretoria and Rustenburg.
24. Boers fought at Kragoedich, Transvaal, between Gen. Clements' British force and the Boers under De Wet.

DISASTERS ON LAND.

25. 8 lives lost by the explosion of a dynamite train at Ashby, Pa.
26. Explosion and fire in the factory of the Hoopes and Allen Arms Co. at Norwich, Conn.; loss \$1,000,000.
27. A fire in the wreck of a passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern at Ford River, Mich.
28. A family of 6 killed by a midnight collision between a carriage and a train on the Valley near Rochester.
29. 125 miners killed by an explosion in the Lee Ash mine, New River coal region, West Virginia; heavy loss of life.
30. A fire in an explosion in Smith's powder plant at Pompton, N. J.
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Tennessee, 61 persons killed, including 19 at Columbia, Tenn., and 61 injured.

21. Remarkable sandstorm in Colorado; loss at Colorado Springs, \$100,000.

22. Heavy rainfalls throughout New York state; snow in New England.

23. California swept by a terrific wind and rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning; San Francisco cut off from telegraphic communication; cold wave on the Atlantic coast.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

24. A loving cup made of 72,000 dimes presented to Admiral Dewey at Washington.
25. British parliament met.
26. The financial bill signed by the president.
27. M. S. Quay's appointment to the U. S. senate from Pennsylvania adversely voted upon by that body.
28. Gen. Oils relieved from the command of the army of the Philippines by Gen. MacArthur.
29. The Populist convention at St. Paul, Minn., nominated W. J. Bryan for president and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota for vice president; the Middle of the Road Populist convention at Cincinnati nominated Wharton Barker for president and William D. Donnelly for vice president.
30. Senator William A. Clark of Montana announced his resignation from the senate.
31. Total eclipse of the sun.
32. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles commissioned lieutenant general.
33. Gen. Joseph Wheeler commissioned brigadier general in the regular army.
34. McKinley and Roosevelt nominated at Philadelphia by acclamation.
35. President McKinley proclaimed immunity for the past and liberty of action for the future for the Philippines.
36. William Jennings Bryan unanimously nominated for president by the Democratic national convention at Kansas City.

37. Lord Roberts appointed commander in chief of the British army to succeed Wolseley.
38. Prince Heinrich of Prussia and the chancellorship of the German empire and was succeeded by Count von Helldorf.
39. Ex-President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic killed from Lourenco Marques for Europe.
40. Cuban constitutional convention opened in Havana with enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the United States.
41. McKinley and Roosevelt elected by the largest electoral vote on record. The college stands as follows:

- Alabama 11
Arkansas 9
California 9
Colorado 4
Connecticut 5
Delaware 3
Florida 11
Georgia 11
Illinois 24
Indiana 15
Iowa 13
Kansas 13
Kentucky 13
Louisiana 9
Maine 0
Maryland 8
Massachusetts 15
Michigan 15
Minnesota 9
Mississippi 9
Missouri 17
Montana 8
Nebraska 8
Nevada 3
New Hampshire 4
New Jersey 10
New York 30
North Carolina 8
North Dakota 11
Ohio 23
Oregon 4
Pennsylvania 32
Rhode Island 4
South Carolina 8
South Dakota 4
Tennessee 12
Texas 10
Utah 3
Vermont 4
Virginia 12
Washington 4
West Virginia 6
Wisconsin 12
Wyoming 3

- Total 292 135
- McKinley received a popular vote of 7,520,299 and Bryan, 6,415,881; McKinley's plurality, 1,104,418, an increase of 216,025 over his plurality in 1896.
- Imperial Chamberlain von Buelow announced before the Reichstag that Germany's policy in China is not a war of conquest, but the defense of her rights and the preservation of honor.
- Ex-President Kruger landed at Marseilles.
- Ex-President Kruger returned in Paris with enthusiasm by the people.

2. Second session of the 56th congress opened.
3. Ex-President Kruger enthusiastically welcomed in Holland.
4. British parliament opened with three attacks on Chamberlain's war policy.
5. The Afrikaans congress, anti-British in tone, met at Worcester, Cape Town.
6. The Paris amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote Nicaragua canal treaty passed the senate.

7. Annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, Va.
8. 10th annual reunion of the Confederate Veterans at Louisville.
9. Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Milwaukee.

10. Reunion of the blue and the gray at Atlanta.
11. The 25th national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met in Chicago.
12. The 25th annual session of the Protestant Episcopal church congress began in Providence.
13. The 10th annual convention of American agricultural colleges met in New Haven.
14. The 4th annual convention of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments opened at Milwaukee.

15. The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor met at Louisville.
16. Centennial celebration of the establishment of the national capital at Washington began in that city.
17. The American Forestry association held its annual convention in Washington.
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THE DEATH ROLL

Work of the Destroyer In 1900.

MANY NOTED VICTIMS

Every Circle Invaded—Noted Statesmen, Renowned Artists and Soldiers and Authors of Worldwide Celebrity Gathered In by the Grim Reaper.

1. Gen. Zeno H. Bliss, U. S. A., retired, in Washington.
2. John Albert, called America's Stradivarius, in Philadelphia, aged 91.
3. Dr. William A. Hammond, formerly surgeon general U. S. army, in Washington, aged 72.
4. Rev. Dr. Edward McGinley, noted Catholic priest and editor, at Newburg, N. Y.; aged 62.
5. Alfred E. Hart, veteran editor of the Hartford Times, in Hartford; aged 64.
6. Gen. Dickey H. Maury, a noted ex-Confederate, at Peoria, Ill.
7. Dr. James Stratton, the distinguished Unitarian divine; aged 86.
8. Gen. George H. Sharpe, noted Federal veteran, at Kingston; aged 72.
9. George W. Stevens, noted English war correspondent, at Ladysmith, South Africa; aged 50.
10. John Ruskin, noted English author, near London; aged 81.
11. Richard D. Webb, the English novelist, at Longford, England; aged 73.
12. Norman B. Eaton, noted as a civil service reformer, in New York city; aged 77.
13. E. V. Smalley, well known author and writer, at St. Paul; aged 69.
14. The Marquis of Queensberry, the noted English authority on boxing, in London; aged 66.
15. Gen. W. W. Averell, noted Federal cavalryman, at Bath, N. Y.; aged 63.
16. Col. W. H. Gilley, Arctic explorer and journalist, at Morrisville, N. J.; aged 62.
17. Charles Francis Felt, the "armless" Belgian painter, Brussels; aged 70.
18. Gen. Edward C. Williams, a conspicuous veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, at Chapman, Pa.
19. Alton Chapman, celebrated photographer, in New York city; aged 61.
20. Edwin Forrest Mayo, the actor, at Quebec.
21. William H. Brad, famous painter of animals, in New York city; aged 77.
22. Washburn, head chief of the Shawnee, at the Wind River reservation; aged 81.
23. Alexander Huddart, famous Broadway druggist, at Brighton, England.
24. Leslie E. Keeley, inventor of the "Keeley cure," at Los Angeles; aged 63.
25. "Uncle" Nigger, the veteran clown, at Long Branch; aged 77.
26. William Butterfield, celebrated English architect, in London; aged 68.
27. Hon. F. J. Phelps, eminent scholar and diplomat, ex-minister to Great Britain, at New Haven; aged 78.
28. Dr. Samuel Hayes Pennington, noted graduate of Princeton university, at Newark, N. J.; aged 91.
29. Rev. Thomas Kimball, one of the famous seven sons of Lyman Beecher, at Elmira, N. Y.; aged 78.
30. Gen. Sir William S. A. Lockhart, commander of the British forces in India, at Calcutta; aged 60.
31. Andrew Butler, noted naturalist, in Chicago; aged 63.
32. John A. Birmingham, statesman and jurist, at Cadiz, O.; aged 65.
33. Field Marshal Donald Stewart of the British army, at Algiers; aged 77.
34. Rabbi Isaac Wise, Hebrew leader, in Cincinnati; aged 81.
35. Gen. Phil Joubert, military leader of the Boers, at Pretoria; aged 77.
36. Archibald Forbes, noted English war correspondent, in London; aged 62.
37. Dr. St. George Mivart, noted Catholic scientist, in London; aged 73.
38. Joseph Louis Francis Bertrand, noted French writer and scientist, in Paris; aged 73.
39. Gen. John M. Smith, hero of Plevna, at Constantinople; aged 65.
40. Frederick Edwin Church, noted American artist, in New York city; aged 74.
41. Commodore W. K. Mayo, U. S. N., retired, in Washington; aged 71.
42. Jean Faignou, noted French sculptor, in Paris; aged 72.
43. The Hon. Charles Becher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, at Haverhill, Mass.; aged 65.
44. Alphonse M. Edwards, noted naturalist, at Paris; aged 61.

45. Monksy, celebrated Hungarian painter, at Bonn, Germany; aged 56.
46. Ex-Secretary of War William L. Englebert, in Boston; aged 73.
47. Francis McKinnell Carpenter, the artist who painted the famous emancipation picture, in New York city; aged 70.
48. Signor Giuseppe Puente, the famous badminton player; aged 60.
49. Clarence Cook, noted art critic and writer, in New York city; aged 72.
50. Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, famous Congregational pastor, in Brooklyn; aged 81.
51. Stephen Crane, novelist and war correspondent, in the German Black Forest; aged 30.
52. Helge Boyd, once a noted southern spy, at Ellensburg, Wash.; aged 57.
53. Lucretia Pabody Hale, noted writer, in Boston; aged 60.
54. Prince de Joinville, son of King Louis Philippe of France, who in 1860 served on the staff of Gen. McClellan, in Paris; aged 82.
55. Count Muraviev, noted Russian statesman and minister of foreign affairs, at St. Petersburg; aged 65.
56. Rear Admiral John Philip, who commanded the Texas at Santiago, at Brooklyn; aged 60.
57. Dr. Henry Darnand, famous educator, at Hartford; aged 59.
58. Lucius E. Chittenden, former register of the treasury, at Burlington, Vt.; aged 76.
59. Alfred Ernest Albert, duke of Edinburgh and duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, second son of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria, at Coburg; aged 56.
60. John Clark Ridpath, author and historian, in New York city; aged 59.
61. Ex-Gov. J. D. Cox, civil war veteran and historian, at Magnolia, Miss.; aged 72.
62. Lord Russell, chief justice of England, in London; aged 67.
63. Collis P. Huntington, railroad magnate, in the Adirondacks; aged 71.
64. Ex-U. S. Senator John James Fegally, at Las Vegas, N. M.; aged 61.
65. Gen. Cl

Literary Notes.

Ex-President Cleveland's Magazine Articles.
Ex-President Cleveland is writing for The Saturday Evening Post a series of strong articles which will appear in the magazine during the winter months. Some of these papers will deal with political affairs, and others with the personal problems of young men. They will be Mr. Cleveland's first utterances in any magazine on the questions of the day since he left the White House. Mr. Cleveland's opening paper which appeared in The Saturday Evening Post of December 22, discusses in a masterly manner a most important phase of our national politics.

Working the Father.

It's a wise boy who knows how to work his father, and in this predicament age most boys are wise. Louis' father works in Omaha, but Louis himself lives with his grandmother in western Nebraska. Like most boys do, Louis writes to his father only when he wants money or something new in wearing apparel. Last week he wrote, enumerating a number of articles he needed. Among other things he wrote:

"Please send me some stockings. You better send bicycle stockings because they last longer than the other kind. Are you going to send me a bicycle on my birthday to wear with my bicycle stockings?"

The Old Trouble.

"You don't seem well this morning," remarked the shark. "What's the matter?"

"A little touch of indigestion," replied the whale.

"You seem to be subject to that quite often."

"Yes. Hereditary in our family since Jonah's time."—Philadelphia Press.

Light.

"You first saw the light on June 15?" The Boston girl frowned impatiently. "You misunderstand me!" she exclaimed. "I first saw the light on June 16. I was born June 15, but I was not fitted with glasses until the next day."

We could not help but be struck with her dignified candor in discussing this delicate subject.—Detroit Journal.

Senator Hanna got on an F street car on the way down from the Capitol Friday afternoon. The conductor came along for a ticket or a fare. Hanna fumbled in his pockets, looked sheepish, fumbled some more. The conductor stood with his hand outstretched and said in a bored voice:

"Fare, please." Senator Hanna fumbled some more. It was evident that he had neither ticket nor change.

He looked around the car and spied Senator Platt of Connecticut at the front end of the car.

"Hi, Platt!" he shouted. "Got a ticket?"

Senator Platt turned his vest pocket inside out, but found no tickets. Then he went down into his trousers pockets, and, in the course of time, three pennies dropped into Mr. Hanna's outstretched hand. Mr. Platt's methods are deliberate. He searched some more and then said:

"That's all I've got."

"Fare, please," said the conductor, somewhat testily. Mr. Platt searched again; then a broad smile broke over his face. He fished up a car ticket and handed it to the conductor with the remark:

"This gentleman will ride with me."

Mr. Hanna looked relieved. He sat down beside the Connecticut Senator and they discussed the surplus until the car turned into Fourteenth street.—Washington Letter.

When you see Richard Mansfield quoted, accept it with a grain of salt. The distinguished artist is somewhat of a sphinx when it comes to indiscreet parody. Perhaps the many bright things attributed to his wit are rightly credited, perhaps not. They keep in circulation, nevertheless. There is, for instance, his reply to the promoters who came to him for capital to float "the greatest scheme since Col. Sellers' time." They painted their prospects in more colors than the rainbow, and their optimistic verbiage was more brilliant than an autumn sunset. Mansfield listened; then asked, with delicious sang-froid: "Do you know why the Lord said to Ananias: 'Stand forth?'" Upon receiving a negative reply, he said: "Well, I don't either, unless it was that you three could stand first, second and third."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Congressman Allen of Mississippi is not one of those who hold back a good story for relationship's sake. He has an illustration of the rural Mississippi estimate of free silver issue. In the campaign a Bryan spellbinder met a Mississippi farmer who was driving a goat which was drawing a barrel of water. "What's that goat worth?" asked the spellbinder. "Two dollars," said the farmer. "Under free silver that goat would bring \$1," rejoined the spellbinder. "Yes," drawled the farmer, "and I reckon that if I had this barrel of water in Sheel it would bring \$1,000 easy."

Little. "Well, how are you, old man?"

Spirits. "I'm not well at all. Just feel of that pulse."

Little. (feeling of his pulse)—"Why, I don't see anything the matter with it. You're all right."

Spirits. "Is that so? I've got bloodless fever so badly that my pulse doesn't beat any more at all. It's just one continuous stream."

Small Dealer (gently)—I see you have transferred your trade to my rival across the street.

Mr. Highhead (with dignity)—Yes, sir, I have.

Dealer more gently—May I ask, sir, what I have done to deserve this?

Mr. Highhead (with added dignity)—You sent in your bill.—New York Weekly.

"What became of that uncle of yours that you used to think so much of?"

"He's dead. Died one day when he was all alone. Nobody knows just how it happened."

"Poor old man! How did he lose his money?"

"I notice you have no automobile's coat."

"No; I don't need one."

"Why not?"

"Oh, I really have an automobile, so it isn't necessary for me to put up a bluff."—Chicago Post.

"Have you any definite outline for conversation, Clementine?"

"Yes; when people call on me I exert myself; when I call on them I don't."—Indianapolis Journal.

The "Kangaroo Walk."

The South Side Woman's Club of Chicago, says the Times-Herald of that city, has abandoned the close-cropped pastures of Browning and the well worn paths of child study for greater fields. How woman talks or thinks is no longer the paramount issue on the South Side. The question is, "Why club and society women walk ungracefully?"

The subject was debated by the South Side Woman's Club at much length on Tuesday, and the net result was a bunch of variegated diverse opinions as large as the membership of the club. There was no complaint about the way Blossie and Hilda walk. Their strides from the laundry to the kitchen and from the kitchen to the dining room were not under criticism. The presumption is that the walk of feminine humanity outside of "society and the clubs is all right."

But the walk of the club and society women is fearfully and wonderfully made and calls for prompt and vigorous treatment. "Only one woman in twenty-five walks well," said one fair critic. "They stand at such dreadful angles." The criticism seems harsh and unjust. How is an angular woman to stand in circles or curves?

Another member ventured the opinion that the women are lazy and walk "with sunken chests and stomachs thrown out because they think they are more comfortable." Another vigorously assailed "the golf or kangaroo walk" adopted by Chicago young women, declaring that the women do not use the right muscles in walking. "It seems as if they are propelled by windmill gestures with their arms, and their necks are craned and their chins extended," said this critic.

It is gratifying to note the disposition of a woman's club to take last week a live topic. The "kangaroo walk" is here with both feet, and it needs attention. If the club women are using the muscles of the face or arms to walk with the matter should be called to their attention and rectified at once. No woman can persist in walking with her facial muscles and retain that flexibility and tenacity of jaw ligaments that enable her to be the paramount power among the forces of humanity.

The kangaroo walk must go.

Is it a Success?

Many of us have been waiting for that long-promised excellence to which we were assured the Merganthaler casting and typesetting machine would eventually arrive. But as yet it is far from performing what was claimed for it at the outset. Where quantity and not quality is desirable, its success seems to be greatly with the sensational newspaper of the day. The cheap novel too, can be turned out with the speed of a grist-mill. So much for quantity, but what of quality? Any reader of what are termed the leading daily newspapers of the day can testify to the misspellings, repetitions, and general topsy-turvy appearance of what was once a respectably printed sheet. Of the reasons for this he may not be aware. When formerly movable types were used, a misspelled word or a doublet could be easily corrected by the compositor without interfering with what had been correctly set in the same line. With the machine it is another matter, for the reason that the entire line is cast in one solid piece and the change of a single word necessitates the recasting of the whole line. The daily has no moments to spare for any such lengthy corrections as recasting would involve and so the matter is given the go-by, with perhaps a reprimand to the operator to do better next time.

The application of the Merganthaler for the book-work seems hardly to be thought of. It is here that the type-founder reigns supreme. To him the publisher and author must go for their faces—handsome types of various designs, and each one perfectly finished and ready for the printer's hand. No single process can produce this result.

King Richard in the Kitchen.

Actors of the old school did not have the gorgeous stage settings of the present," said Mr. George Gardiner, the veteran stage manager, the other night as he gazed at the stage in Ford's opera house, while in a reminiscent mood. "I remember once we were playing Southern towns with Edwin Booth, and wanted to put on 'Richard II.' No special scenery was carried for this, and I was told to look over the stock at the theatre to see if there was any that could be used. The second scene called for the entrance of the king and all his courtiers into a royal hall. I picked out a set of scenery that I thought would do for the palace, but cautioned the stage hands not to get it on wrong side out. Well, the first scene was finished and when the stage was disclosed for the second there was the typical old kitchen scene, the one with hams hanging from the rafters, a candlestick on the mantel, and that. I was horrified and asked Mr. Booth if we should change it by ringing down the curtain. He said no, he would go out; he cautioned the other players to 'keep your eyes on me; don't, under any consideration, look behind you at the scenery.'"

"Well, the scene went off, and afterward, when I asked some of those in the front of the house, they made no comment, and I was convinced that in the intensity of the acting they had not noticed that the king was in the kitchen, instead of the palace."—Baltimore Sun.

"Ah, my love," sighed the ardent lover, "if you only knew how beautiful you are!"

"You mustn't say that," protested the modest girl. "I don't want to know."

"Why not?" he pleaded.

"Because," she said, "it would make me too conceited."—Philadelphia Press.

"Did you enjoy the story of Aladdin and the wonderful lamp when you were a child?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Byrnes; "I often look back on those happy days of innocence when I could read yarns of wonderful mechanical inventions like that without being tempted to put up my good money to help form a stock company."—Washington Star.

"She—I only opened my mouth once the whole evening."

He—But when you did get it open you managed to keep it that way the rest of the evening.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I wonder why Homer always has an extra necktie in his pocket?"

"Why, as soon as he gets around the corner he slips off the one his wife bought him and puts on one he likes."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Weary Willies' Paradise.

"A good many typical American hoboes drift down to Central America," said an official of a local banana company, "and one good thing about it is that they never get back again. The country seems to suit them up to the hilt. I have been watching the tramp travel for several years, and it has afforded me considerable amusement. Some of them scrape up enough money to pay for a deck passage, but most of them stay away or go down as must-abouts. When they land they generally drift a little distance into the interior, and that settles it."

In Nicaragua and Costa Rica especially life is very easy for an able-bodied man who has an aversion to working and is not very particular about his surroundings. All he has to do is to marry a native woman and settle down in some little banana or coconut grove for the balance of his days. To my certain knowledge that is exactly what has been done by a large number of Weary Willies from the United States. I call to mind one case on the south end of the Mosquito reservation.

A thoroughbred American tramp, who looked as if he had just stepped out of the pages of some comic weekly, drifted down there about three years ago and is now enjoying life as a landed gentleman. He managed to annex a half-acre of land and with a very little banana grove. It is not much to look at, but abundant to supply the simple needs of the household. "They live in a filthy native hut," the woman dreams all the work and the ex-tramp does all the happy hours away in a home-made coconut fibre hammock. He is very solid with all the neighboring Indians, who have an indeliberate respect for a white skin, and I suppose they contribute to his support.

Anyhow, he confided to me, last time I saw him, that he hadn't done a lick of work since he struck the country. "The natives make a kind of rum out of wild cane, and he gets boiling drunk whenever he feels inclined."

"Altogether, it is an idyllic life for a fellow who has ridden brake beams and dodged constables throughout the inhospitable States. By advertising the attractions of the country and supplying transportation we might get rid of the tramp incubus altogether."

Quicksilver.

The ore from which quicksilver is obtained is a brilliant red rock known as cinnabar. When of high purity, it is actually vermilion in color. Cinnabar is the original source of the pigment known commercially as vermilion. It is a compound of sulphur and quicksilver, and in order to separate the latter from the sulphur the rock is roasted. Passing off in the form of a gas, the mercury is afterward condensed and flows out in a fine stream, like a continuous pencil of molten silver.

The discovery of the famous California mines came about in an odd sort of way by observation of the vermilion paint with which certain Indians in that part of the country frescoed their bodies. It was ascertained where they got the pigment, and thus were revealed the rich deposits which subsequently became of such commercial importance. Like gold and silver, mercury is occasionally found in a native or pure state. Sometimes the miner's pick penetrates a cavity that contains a cupful or more of the elusive and beautiful fluid.

Miners suffer much from the poisonous effects of the quicksilver fumes. Extreme cleanliness is the best safeguard for workers in this dangerous occupation. Use is also made of a sort of lemonade which serves to a certain extent as an antidote, a strong acid taking the place of lemon juice in the composition of the drink.—Saturday Evening Post.

That Settled It.

A story is told of a very popular cavalry officer. He was being tried for drunkenness, and among other witnesses was his Irish orderly. The court, anxious to give the officer every chance, put several questions to this witness with a view to eliciting any facts that might be in his master's favor. When the orderly said that his master, on going to bed, had expressed a wish to be called early, the members of the court-martial were distinctly pleased.

A man who gave special instructions to be called early could not, surely, be argued to himself—have been drunk. Hoping to get favorable particulars, the judge advocate put a further question.

"And why did the major wish to be called early?" they asked.

"Faith an' he told me it was because he was to be queen of the May," came the answer.

"That settled it."

A teacher in one of Boston's public schools had instructed her pupils in hygiene, and toward the end of the term, wishing to see how well they could remember, told them each to write out a little story of the human body. The following is copied from the "story" one small boy handed her, with the confident assurance that he knew it was all right, for he had studied very hard over it:

"The human body is divided into three parts: the head, the thorax and the abdomen."

"The head contains the brain; if there are any; the thorax contains the heart and the vital organs; and the abdomen the bowels, of which there are five, a, e, l, o and n, and sometimes w and y."—The Household.

"How that wind shakes the bushes, dear," said Mrs. Shady-side, nervously, to her husband, while the gate was high.

"Yes, the wind-blows are having a rattling good time," asserted Mr. Shady-side; who thereupon went off to sleep again.—Pittsburgh Courier-Telegraph.

"My eyes are no longer like stars to you, I suppose," she exclaimed during a heated conversation with her presumed lord and master.

"Well, suppose you go away about a hundred million miles, and I'll take a look at them and decide," suggested the cruel, unfeeling man.—Baltimore American.

The Doctor. Here I carried that patient through a desperate sickness, only to—

His Wife. Have him object to your fee?

"No; drop dead when he saw my bill!"—Life.

Carrie. I suppose you won't believe it, but Mr. Sweetser threw me a kiss when he passed the house.

Edith. Funny, but there are some women to whom a man would sooner throw a kiss than carry it to them.—Boston Transcript.

Hints to Housekeepers.

For cleaning tea stains, pour boiling water through the cloth.

Varnish or shellac on clothing may be removed by alcohol, painted by turpentine.

Aluminum ware may be cleaned by boiling five minutes in a quart of water to which a teaspoonful of washing soda has been added.

For invalids, broth may be quickly made. Mince lean meat fine, add a pint of cold water for each pound, soak for fifteen minutes, boil slowly for half an hour.

To clean bamboo furniture scrub with cold water to which salt has been added, but use no soap. Rubse quickly with cold water, but do not make the articles any wetter than is absolutely necessary, and dry in open air as soon as possible. Floor matting that has been taken up may be cleaned in the same way, but it should be hung over the clothesline and allowed to thoroughly dry before being relaid.

Artists sometimes use a raw potato to clean oil paintings. Cut off the end of the potato and rub the painting very gently with the cut end. As fast as the potato becomes soiled cut off a thin slice and continue to use it until the whole surface is clean. Another method is to rub the soiled surface with the finger wet in warm water. If the dirt is very hard and old use oil instead of water. Let it rest a few hours so that the dirt may be softened, then wash off with a sponge and tepid suds.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The addition of chopped celery and a white sauce makes of escalloped oysters a rich and substantial dish. The sauce is made with a cupful of milk, a heaping teaspoonful of butter, one cupful of oyster liquor and one tablespoonful of flour. Brown a small cupful of breadcrumbs in a very little butter, or, if preferred, rolled cracker crumbs may be used without browning. Put a layer of oysters in the bottom of the baking dish, season lightly with salt, and scatter over a little chopped celery before adding some of the white sauce. Repeat in this order till a quart of oysters and all of the sauce and celery have been used. Cover the top with a thick layer of the brown breadcrumbs, and bake for not more than fifteen minutes.

Unnatural History.

The Bottle of Hair Tonic was in a self congratulatory mood. "Well," it boasted, "I think I can tell 'hair raising' ghost stories if any one can."

The coy Peach was very angry as well as "stirred up" when the housekeeper hauled her into the preserve jar. "Now, wouldn't that jar you!" she exclaimed, rather slaug.

The False Tooth spoke with icy hauteur: "I belong to the 'upper set.'" "Possibly," retorted the lubberly Kite fiercely, "but let it be distinctly understood that I myself move in the highest circles."

The cracked piece of pseudo antique China spoke frankly: "Of course I'm not what I'm 'cracked up to be.'" Then her feebly asserted self, and she finished coyly, "But I'm not nearly as old as I look."

The angry Stick of Giant Powder stormed at the proud patrician Tack. "You have a 'big head' because you have laid a few carpets loose." "The Tack was silent. "I'm supreme," he boasted the Powder, waxing bold. "No one can 'hold a candle' to me, and every one is afraid to 'blow me up.'" "Well," retorted the Tack pointedly, at the same time striking a match, "nobody can walk over a member of the Tack family with impunity."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Crane Carried His Satchel.

Arthur A. Leeds of Tingu met Stephen Crane once under circumstances which showed how little the novelist traded upon the fame that came to him. Mr. Leeds got off a train at Delaware Water Gap. The only man on the platform was hunched up against the side of the depot building, into space. He looked like a father's boy. His trousers were baggy, his coat battered and his hat rowdy.

"Say, carry this stuff to the hotel for me, will you?" asked Mr. Leeds. The man grasped the bags and started in the wake of Mr. Leeds toward the hotel.

When the hotel was reached, Mr. Leeds lost sight of his porter for a few minutes while he greeted friends. Looking around for his baggage, he saw the man who had packed it to the hotel sitting on the piazza with his legs on the railing. He was reading a book.

"Who's that man?" asked Mr. Leeds. "Oh, that's Stephen Crane," some one said. The next day Crane left the place before Mr. Leeds had an opportunity for explanations.—Philadelphia North American.

The Soil for Peach Trees.

Peach trees should be set in good soil to begin with. A soil that is deficient in the elements of food that the tree needs, of course cannot grow the tree. The soil should be in proper condition, and if it is, the peach tree will not need fertilizing until it has set a crop. Then fertilizers should be applied freely, so that the vigor of the tree may be preserved, and to enable it to produce the most perfect fruit. The fertilizer should be quickly soluble, for it must be utilized at once. Wood ashes—five to ten pounds per tree—may be used for this purpose. Stable manure may be applied in the fall or early winter to peach trees, but never in the spring, unless the land is very poor and the trees are weak. Cow peas will be found an excellent crop to grow in a peach orchard, but they should be sown very late in the season, not earlier than August. They are not to be removed from the land.

"You were so respectful to that merchant about two weeks ago, and you acted so overbearing this morning. What changed the change?"

"Two weeks ago I had to be respectful in order to get credit, and now he has to be respectful in order to get the money."—Indianapolis Sun.

Cricket.—That Western Napoleon of Finance whom you have written up in today's paper must be a man of enormous longevity.

Editor.—Why?

Cricket.—You say, "He is reported to have made six million dollars in as many years."—Philadelphia Record.

"I'm glad you're on the Agricultural Committee," said Senator Proctor to Senator Dulliver. "We farmers must stick together or we're lost."—Hartford Courant.

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The Art of the Hlad.

The Hlad is art, whether or not the critics find, says President Benjamin L. Wheeler in the December Atlantic, in the whole story a complete plot, because there is everywhere present in Homer the quality which alone gives a plot value and effect—and that is form. Metre and rhythm, the recurring epithets and the ringing verse endings, they are only the mould marks of form; but the rounding of the episodes, the panoramic effects of the action, the half conventionalization of the characters, the stateliness of the stage-setting, the whole atmosphere of the heroic betray the very shaping of the mould itself. From beginning to end the poem is art. It is closer in touch with the stage than the street, for it is abstracted from life.

One of the features of the Japanese hospital ship which was fitted up in connection with the Chinese crisis is the native nurse. There are, it seems, a dozen "little maids from school" who have entered upon the serious business of nursing, and they take it seriously. They are all said to have been to high class colleges, learned English and medicine and practical nursing up to date. Their dress, in its simplicity, is in striking contrast to that ordinarily worn by Japanese women, and their rules for behavior are much more draconian than those of their English sisters. It is stated that if a man walks past them on the deck of a ship they all rise at once and bow respectfully; and that if their matron has occasion to speak to an officer in the ship she begins with a most profound bow, which he acknowledges with a faint nod.

"A San Francisco man's wife has separated from her husband because she claims he threw boiling water at her."

"Strange that that should bring about a coldness between them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you think it will take, doctor?" asked the fair young boy who was being vaccinated.

"Well," replied the gallant doctor, "if it doesn't take on such a pretty arm as that I'll have no respect for vaccine hereafter."—Chicago Record.

Citizen.—What influenced you to begin leading a better life?

Burglar.—Well, I got in a house that had been locked up by some woman; and when I opened a bedroom door a wardrobe and a wash-tub fell on me.—Detroit Free Press.

He.—Is Mrs. Willing still waiting for her ideal hero?

She.—Oh, my, no; she's now skimming for a man with more dollars than sense.—Chicago News.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be used at once for bronchitis, croup or pneumonia. It has stood the test for fifty years and is positively a reliable remedy. Life is too short to experiment with new so-called "cure cures" when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs but 25 cents.

He.—I understand you have a family tree?

She.—Oh, yes.

He.—Well, the fellow who picks you will get a peach.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"Our clergyman plays golf."

"Has it done him good?"

"Well, it has cured him of preaching so often and so profanely."—Indiana, -olls Sentinel.

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The GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO., Opposite Post Office, and Sherman's Wharf. Assistance Given to Farmers in Loading.

Towne—Old Plunder is a very steady man, isn't he?

Brown—Yes. The firm thinks very well of him. He went to them as office boy over thirty years ago.

Towne—Indeed! I suppose he holds quite an important position there now.

Brown—Of yes. He's still office boy.

—Philadelphia Press.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter in this department the following rules must be observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. All queries must be addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. 4. Direct all communications to: E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1900.

NOTES.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.—In the autumn of 1891 the Town of Concord, Mass., printed its records of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, from the settlement of the Town in the year 1635 to the close of the year 1890. The volume has now for five years been subjected to the closest scrutiny and the most expert criticism in Public and Historical Libraries, and thus far there has not been detected in its pages one instance of deviation from the original manuscript records. A very few copies of the book are still in the hands of the Town Clerk, for sale at the original price, \$5.00 per copy, which the Publication Committee desires to dispose of in order to close its account, as the work will not under any circumstances be reprinted.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE ISLAND OF RHODE ISLAND.

1774. Slavery, not passed for gradual abolition.

1776. Southwick, Solomon, appointed postmaster.

1776. Jan. 23. Slele, Thomas Gordon, died from a fall from his horse, aged 42 years.

1777. Sept. Spencer, General, planned an expedition against Rhode Island, which was unsuccessful.

1777. Nov. 6. Sphen, ship of war, Captain Furze, ran ashore on Point Judith and was compelled to surrender to the Americans. Her officers and crew amounted to 166 prisoners. The ship was afterward burned by the British.

1778. Sullivan's expedition, August and September, unsuccessful.

1780. November. Supreme Court of Rhode Island adjudged Thomas Wickham, Samuel Dyer, and John Warren, guilty of adhering to the enemy, and fined them.

1781. Slavery, an act passed for its abolition.

81. Stiles, Ezra, Jr., attorney at law, died October, aged 26 years, in North Carolina.

1785. Sprague, son of Elijah, killed at Portsmouth by the effects of a wind-mill.

1785. Strange, Capt. Lot, of Portsmouth, a former member of the assembly, died June 6, aged 88 years.

1786. Stiles, Rev. Ezra, dismissed from 2d Congregational Church. He was born at North Haven, Conn., Nov. 29, 1727 (O. S.); graduated at Yale College, 1746; tutor, 1748; came to Newport, 1753; president of Yale College, 1777; died May 12, 1795, in his 68th year.

1789. Smith, Rev. William, elected rector of Trinity Church, Dec. 25, in place of Rev. Mr. Sayre, removed. Mr. Smith was of St. Paul's, North Kingstown.

1790. Seabury, Rev. Samuel, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island, died Jan. 25.

1797. Southwick, Solomon, Esq., former editor of the Newport Mercury, died December 24, aged 66 years. He was born in Newport in 1731, educated by Henry Collins, Esq. He published a number of books in Newport. His eldest son was the late Hon. Solomon Southwick, of Albany.

1798. Snowstorm, very severe, occurred December 8. A number of vessels were driven ashore at Newport.

1798. Sayre, Rev. James, former minister at Trinity Church, died at Fairfield, Conn., Feb. 18.

1798. Scott, George, Esq., accidentally drowned near his farm at Portsmouth, May 18, aged 57 years.

1799. Senter, Dr. Isaac, died at Newport, December 20, aged 46 years.

1799. Thurston, Edward, one of the first settlers, died Feb. 23, aged 90 years.

1799. Thurston, Edward, assistant, formerly general treasurer, died April 22, aged 49 years.

1799. Tartar, armed sloop of 150 tons, built for coast defense, with 12 guns.

1799. Tartar, fitted out, captain, William Hopkins; lieutenant, Nathaniel Potter.

1799. Tartar, sloop, ordered to be sold at auction. She carried 12 guns and 100 men. Two of her guns now stand in Washington square.

1799. Theatre. The first theatrical Company that ever performed in America came to Newport and performed in a temporary theatre on the Point, near Dyer's gate. They came from Williamsburg, Va. The manager was David Douglas.

1799. Treas. of Liberty; land deeded by William Read, Esq.

1799. Taylor's wharf. A great fire occurred on this wharf, now Commercial, consuming Green's sugar house, Lyon's cooper's shop and other buildings, January 18.

1799. Tanyard, Cole's, between Broad and Tanner streets, destroyed by fire.

1799. Troops, Rhode Island, a regiment of, formed part of the army investing Boston, under Col. Church, of Little Compton. Captains John Toppan, William Tew and Ebenezer Flagg were from Newport.

1799. Troops raised by Rhode Island, 1793.

1799. Truce, a, between town of Newport and Captain Wallace, by authority of Assembly, in which they agreed to supply him with provisions and secure neutrality.

1799. Trevett, Lieutenant John, distinguished at New Providence, February, in expedition of sloop Providence, Captain Hathorne.

1799. Trinity Church was occupied by the 2d Baptist Society, Elder Gardner Thayer. The other churches were unfit for use.

1799. Dec. 15. Admiral de Tremay died suddenly.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

1771. Booth—The wife of Benjamin Booth (John) was Mary, in 1703, as shown by the Plymouth County records. Who was she?

Was Naomi Booth, who married Thomas' Petree (Isaac, Abraham)?

In Middleboro, Mass., April 16, 1711, a daughter of Benjamin Booth? In 1720 his wife was Hannah, and a daughter of Nicholas Stoughton.—W. P. W.

1772. HARRISON, ANDREWS—Francis Harrison and Ruth Andrews, both of Portsmouth, R. I., married in Tiverton, R. I., Feb. 12, 1750. Who can give the ascent of either of these parties, or their descent? Was John Harrison, born in Tiverton May 26, 1751, son of above Francis and Ruth? Has any information concerning the Harrison and Andrews families that lived in Newport, Portsmouth, or Tiverton, during the 18th century, ever been published, and if so, where?—P. D. H.

1773. DENNIS, Burrows—Robert Dennis of Portsmouth, R. I., married Susannah Briggs of Little Compton, R. I., Jan. 22, 1790. They settled in Tiverton. Susannah was daughter of William and Elizabeth (daughter of William and Eliza Cook), Briggs. Where can I get the Briggs and Cook ancestry? Any information concerning the above will be gratefully received.—P. D. H.

1771. BARKER—Has any one discovered the ancestry of Peter Barker, who married Ruth? I would also like to know the maiden name and ancestry of Ruth. Was Peter connected with James Barker, of Rhode Island? They had a son Peleg, born September 21, 1755.—J. S.

1775. WARD—Who were the ancestors of Richard Ward and his wife Elizabeth? They had a daughter Mary, born June 13, 1753, married June 3, 1784, Peleg Barker, son of above Peter. When did Peleg and Mary (Ward) Barker die?—J. S.

1776. Sisson—Joseph Sisson, of Newport, R. I., died 1689 or 1687. He had sons Peleg and Benjamin. Peleg left Newport in 1812, being 18 years old at that time. Can any one connect said Joseph Sisson with the Sisson line in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island?—H. W.

1777. HOLLOWAY—Who can give me the maiden name and ancestry of Penelope Holloway, of Westerly, R. I.? She was the wife of Benjamin Holloway. They had the following children:—

1. Benjamin, born Westerly, December 30, 1714, 2. Experience, born Westerly, July 1, 1716, died January 21, 1750, 3. Joseph, born Westerly, February 10, 1717, 4. Penelope, born Westerly, January 10, 1719, 5. William, born Westerly, February 18, 1721, 6. Samuel, born Westerly, April 8, 1723, 7. Hannah, born Westerly, December 7, 1724.

I shall be glad for any information concerning this family.—J. H.

1778. ALDRICH—I should like information in regard to the following children of Nathaniel and Martha (Jilson) Aldrich, of Richmond, N. H.

Nathaniel, born August 23, 1774; Levin, born May 24, 1777; Rhoda, born September 1, 1779; Walter, born March 11, 1782; Nathan, born April 9, 1784; Nathaniel, born August 6, 1789; Luke, born October 25, 1793; Vera, born September 25, 1790; Sarah, born October 9, 1795.

Whom did they marry, and what were the dates of death and marriage of each?—N. M. B.

1779. SCOTT—The following query is copied from one that was published some time ago in a genealogical magazine and apparently never was answered. It would be interesting to know if there is any record of this family published:

Frederic A. Holden, Esq., in his Genealogy of the Descendants of Richard Scott, who was an early settler of Providence, R. I., and later occupied what was known as Smith's garrison house, near Smithfield, R. I., says, "In the course of my inquiry I found the Bible which is supposed to have been Richard Scott's originally. It is in two large quarto volumes, and appears to be very ancient. It is now (1859) owned by my aunt, A. Wilkinson, who is the granddaughter of the said Sylvanus Scott (son of Richard). In this Bible, Mr. Holden found a record of the children of Sylvanus, which he gives as follows:

John, born September 30, 1694; Catharine, born March 31, 1696; Joseph, born August 15, 1697; Rebecca, born February 11, 1699; Esther, born December 5, 1700; Sylvanus, born June 20, 1702; Joanna, born September 11, 1703; Charles, born August 23, 1705; Saml, born June 15, 1707; Jeremiah, born March 11, 1709; Nathaniel, born April 10, 1711.

It would be interesting to know who is now the owner of the Scott Bible, and where it can be seen. Has any extensive record of this family been published?—W. P.

ANSWERS.

1730. SHEPHERD—I cannot tell whose daughter Lydia, who married James Sheffield, was, but James Sheffield died July 18, 1850, aged 87 years, and his wife Lydia died September 30, 1855, aged 77 years, and are buried in the cemetery near Westerly, R. I.

Weltha Pendleton, born February 14, 1744, was the daughter of Col. James and Sarah (Worden) Pendleton, of Lotterville, now Avondale, I. I. He was Major Thomas Sheffield and was stationed on Lake Champlain.

Nathaniel Sheffield, born 1714, died July 7, 1790, but I do not know that he was a Revolutionary soldier. He married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Babeck) Stanton. I have more records of the descendants of Thomas and Weltha Sheffield, if they are wished.—J. C. L.

Heraldic Engraving,

Crests and Co. is of Arms, Stationery, Book Marks & Framing, ROBERT SNEIDER CO., Engravers, Old Slakers and Illuminators, 165 Fulton St., New York, ESTABLISHED 1864.

M. B.—Monograms, Flags and Arms for Decorating. 7-21

NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to Forewell street. J. W. PEARCE.

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On and after Dec. 31, 1900, trains will leave Newport as follows: For New York, 7:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m. For New Haven, 7:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m. For Hartford, 7:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.

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